

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUFFOLK LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DECEMBER 1850.

Woodbridge:

PRINTED BY J. LODER.

1851.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b3031219x>

VISITING MAGISTRATES.

Aplin, R. Esq
Anderson, Thomas, Clk.
Alderson, S. H. Clk.
Bence, H. B. Esq.
Bedingfield, J. Clk.
Betts, Thomas D'Eye, Clk.
Brooke, F. C. Esq.
Berners, J. Esq.
Corrance, F. Esq.
Chevallier, B. Esq. M.D.
Casborne, W. J. S. Clk.
Cooke, J. T. Clk.
Doughty, F. G. Esq.
De Grey, Hon. and Rev. F.

Gooch, E. S. Esq. M.P.
Gorton, R. C. Clk.
Hill, C. Clk.
Heigham, J. H. Esq.
Ireland, J. T. Esq.
Love, E. M. Clk.
Owen, H. Clk.
Rendlesham, Lord, M.P.
Rowley, R. C. Esq.
Sheppard, J. G. Esq.
Steward, C. Esq.
Thomas, G. Esq.
Western, T. B. Esq.
Wilson, H. Esq.

Report.

It is again with feelings of grateful satisfaction that this Annual Report is presented to the Committee. It is confirmatory of that mode of management which consideration and reason suggested on the opening of the Asylum, and which subsequently increasing experience has taught, is the only one that can ensure success, as none other is based on humanity and a right knowledge of the mind.

There have been admitted in the year, eighty-two patients,—forty-nine have been discharged, cured, and twenty-nine have died, according to the table, as made up to this day. There has been very little variation in numbers from last year's report, there being only two more admissions, five more cures, and one death less. Of the admissions nineteen have been first attacks, and within three months; nine within six months; seventeen from a year and upwards; and thirty-six repeated attacks. On the

whole, thirteen suicidal, twenty-one dangerous; and nineteen both dangerous and suicidal. Three have been admitted in a very exhausted state, and survived their removal only a few days.

The mortality has sensibly decreased for the last three years, which may be attributable in some measure to the improved condition in which the patients generally have been admitted, as well as to those sanitary alterations which we have gradually been enabled to make. The House has been very healthy throughout the whole year, and there has scarcely been an instance even of accidental injury. There are twenty-three epileptics, (who are always more or less liable to sudden and violent falls,) but amongst these there has been nothing to record in the Medical Journal beyond a trifle.

The Return of the House as to day, December 17th. 1850, is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the House 31st. December,			
1849,	119	134	253
Admitted since	36	46	82
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	155	180	335
	Males.	Females	Total.
Discharged, cured.....	21	28	49
Ditto, relieved	2	1	3
Removed	2	0	2
Died	17	12	29
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	42	41	83
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
In the House, THIS DAY ..	113	139	252
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Two men were brought in under the most rigid restraint; one had been fastened to a board on his back for a day, as a pretended additional security; his ancles and wrists were very sadly hurt. The other, was tied down in a cart with bands of no ordinary strength. In neither case was any kind of personal restraint apparently necessary; in both, temporary excitement was overcome, and entire quietude obtained, by kind and soothing care; they recovered, and remain well: one left in June last, after being under treatment a month; the other in July, after three months.

The last of these cases was particularly impressive. The patient was a high spirited man, of more than six feet two inches, with a fine open countenance, splendid contour, and commanding person; he was susceptible and amiable, and within a few weeks after his admission, was a regular cricketer in our unenclosed field. When he went away full of gratitude, one could not help the expression of sorrow that a man should have been brought to these gates so fettered and bound, who looked as he left them to belong to the genuine aristocracy of the earth.

Though the cases of patients discharged cured, are as the result of successful treatment, of more marked interest than others, it is not to such exclusively, that attention is directed.

We have to learn from the experience of every day, that unsuccessful cases and failures have their instructive lessons respecting the treatment of those who come under the arbitrary distinction of incurables. Many of these patients are most interesting characters, frequently under rough exteriors hiding very delicate minds. To hear their sorrowful descriptions, to be told the painful recollections of former years, and to mark the still high level of their sensibilities, though harassed by disquietudes and torn by alarms, would furnish a daily vocabulary for the book of experience, in which there should not only be daily entries, but to which daily reference should be made for guidance in future.

The nominal distinction of "incurable" should not lead to relaxation of effort, nor should it suppress the encouragement of hope. However increasingly unfavourable the continuance of the malady beyond a definite although variable period may be, favourable results do occasionally reward untiring efforts to obtain them. We have only just closed an interesting correspondence with a discharged patient who left perfectly well in 1847, and has continued so in different situations. She had spent nearly seventeen years in this house, and at times was very violent. It was thought by some friends that her removal was hazardous, and

in their anxiety and fear they sought her re-admission, though she was quietly and comfortably living with her mother. Their anticipated dread of relapse has not been realized. On the loss of her mother she has been noticed by some kind and philanthropic friends in London, and as she was on the point of sailing for America to keep her brother's house, she sent an affectionate farewell.

Nothing can more fully repay the anxiety attendant on that class of patients where *suicidal* tendencies exist, than the knowledge that they do not only return home well, but that they remain well.

A. B. had been a trusted and trustworthy servant in a family of some influence, who were very much interested in her welfare. She was a pale nervous person, ætat. 27, the subject of occasional hypochondriasis. About eight months before her admission into the Asylum, she was noticed to be more reserved in her manner than usual: this apparent absence and uneasiness increased, till her case assuming more decidedly the character of suicidal melancholia, she was brought here on the 26th. February, 1850. When about eleven years old she met with rather a singular accident; walking along the road, her clothes became entangled in the wheels of a passing van; it was heavily loaded,

and she was dragged for several yards between the body and the wheels of the carriage: her thigh was broken, and one arm in two places: she recovered from these injuries, but was so constitutionally shaken as to be more or less subject to nervous agitations ever since. She never likes to refer to the accident, and when it is mentioned, seems melancholy and distressed, and under the influence of despondency, expresses a wish that she had been then killed. At the age of sixteen she had small-pox, a long and dangerous illness supervening; and she was left a good deal marked by the pustules. She complained on admission of ceaseless head-ache, want of sleep, and a "weight of anxiety," as she said, on the inability to fulfil her domestic duties. She was treated with the light diffusible stimuli and narcotics at night, the acetate of morphia, in $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. doses, and put on a mild nutritious diet. There was no sensible improvement for some time: she was always endeavouring to be alone, and talked generally in a most desponding manner on religious subjects, and suffered greatly from the conviction that she had sinned beyond mercy. She used the warm bath twice a week, and took the sesqui-carbonate of ammonia with evident advantage. In April her health began to improve, and her morbid impressions gradually to

subside ; she walked a little occasionally in the garden, worked more collectedly at her needle, joined a female reading-class, and became a very attached and affectionate patient ; and continuing to improve, to enjoy her food, to be cheerful in the day, and to sleep well at night, she was discharged, cured, on the 17th. May. She had a heavy disappointment on her return home, from not again being received into her former service ; but she bore it well, and obtained another situation from which she occasionally writes, to say that she remains very comfortable. This case was interesting and instructive. The patient was decidedly a pious girl ; and these morbid impressions were evidently the result of an abnormal state of body, the healthy working of the spiritual, gradually returning with that of the natural functions. “ There is little hope ” (says the late Dr. Cheyne) “ in placing Divine truth before a melancholic, or hypochondriacal patient, until the bodily disease with which the mental delusion is connected, is cured or relieved.” It is here indeed that the great advantage of *domestic* religious instruction is felt, that as the process of bodily relief gradually goes on, by a watchful and judicious conveyance the mental progress may be as gradually promoted.

One male patient has been admitted under

the Secretary of State's warrant;—and as a continued protest is nevertheless made, and recognized at the Home Office, against the reception of Criminal Lunatics, it seems desirable to refer to it, lest this individual case should be considered a precedent for such admissions. While it may unreservedly be stated that all Lunatic Asylums are unfit abodes for criminals, (and this more so than most others,) the plea in this man's peculiar situation was almost unavoidably acted on. He had been confined for felony, but not tried; and in ignorance perhaps of his previous history, the expectation was, that after a short period under treatment, he would be so far restored as to be able to take his trial. Subsequent investigation however, does not lead to the encouragement of the hope of such a result, or even of his more remote restoration to mental sanity. He had for the last six or seven years acted towards his father and mother with great austerity and ill will; previous to the act which led to his committal, he had been observed by other servants of the house in which he lived, to be strange and inconsistent; he would constantly rise from his bed in the night, utter threats, and denouncements vehemently in broken sentences; and upon leaving his place he wandered about, till he committed the act which led to his confinement

in jail, and subsequently to his reception here. He is now most decidedly an insane man, and appears to be getting into a state of mental imbecility; he is dangerous as a thief, and has to be dispossessed at night of handkerchiefs and trifles belonging to other patients, which he cunningly contrives to secrete about his person in the day. These are not however the most unfavourable features in his case; his father had been an irregular liver and drank hard, and was consequently the subject of great depression of spirits and extreme despondency: he destroyed himself about twelve months back. His uncle lies in the burial-ground of this Asylum; he has himself one idiotic child living, and another died in early life with the same features. In this hereditary entailment of misery, is presented another fearful proof of the effects of drunkenness, and a corroboration of the fact, that no one has ever defined actual limits for the *moral* effect of one sin, neither can we for the *physical* results inseparable therefrom. It has been said in an able Report recently published of the Heigham Retreat near Norwich, that the evil of intemperance to the *individual* is the very least of its consequences; the real and great injury falls upon future generations; “and there is no single cause which produces so many idiots, and so much mental and bodily degeneration in children, as the drunken iniquity of their

parents.” One of our later re-admissions is of a man who has been discharged three times, well, and brought back as often, from drink; and another has been received for the sixth time, whose life since 1837, has been actually passed between the sober sanity of the Asylum, and the drunken mania of unlicensed violence when out of it.

It appears from the last Parliamentary return that there are about 364 Criminal Lunatics in England and Wales; about 100 of these are at present confined in Bethlem Hospital, the rest in different Asylums, to the alteration of their character, and the injury of their respectable inmates. They have now in Ireland a proper place of abode for this class, and the district Asylums have removed their patients to Dundrum. No such place is yet provided in England, and the subject of its necessity needs continually to be repeated.

We have been favoured this year with two visits from the Commissioners in Lunacy, their reports are referred to the Committee.

The year has been passed throughout with as much quietude as we have previously enjoyed, nothing untoward has occurred to disturb it, or to interfere with its daily regularity. Various hindrances must of course arise in the attempt with an old Institution to keep pace in comparison with the recent improvements of new

buildings. We have no newly adopted modes of obtaining warmth, ventilation, light, &c. still we trust there is apparent the readiest application of science, and the freest use of nature that our means will allow. The progress that has been made in the improved construction of the airing courts has received the approbation of the Commissioners, coupled with an additional suggestion to carry the same plan still further.

A question has been much agitated lately on the proportionate number of single rooms compared with that of dormitories; and though those who are now building Asylums, have more interest in it than others, it may be well to record the satisfaction which is felt in this respect with our House as it is. There is a tolerably equal distribution; about 150 single rooms, and 36 dormitories. There would be great objection to increasing the number of dormitories at the sacrifice of single rooms, especially in a three-storied building, where the comfortable day rooms must be spoiled, and proper classification excluded.

The usual amount of work has been done this year; and the usual quantity of land tilled and farmed, the agricultural labourers have equalled in numbers those employed in any previous year.

Labour in itself is the very condition of health and existence, and work in the garden and

fields is always sought after by the patients as a preparatory step to their return home. Those who go to their daily voluntary labours, form a sort of self-constituted society of expected emancipation. There has been rather an increase of handicrafts'-men, for whom we hope to be able by some trifling alterations in the wards, to obtain the employ they have been used to. Nothing can equal the value of proper employment, and nothing can be an equivalent for the loss of it.

It is hardly necessary to enlarge upon that uniformity which has hitherto attended our progress. A united spirit and desire of exertion is diffused among the sane inmates of the house, which must act advantageously on the condition of the insane. No one could tend in his zeal for the good of the Asylum, to promote this feeling more, than our late House Steward, whose resignation, at an advanced age, has put an honourable close to a long and honourable official life. A patient alluding to this removal, expressed his fear lest it should be followed by others, "and then," said he, "as far as I am concerned it will be "Paradise lost." This of itself would be enough to show that anything short of a united household, must be sadly destructive of the patients' welfare. If the mind, even of the most subordinate attendant is chafed,

those under his immediate care must suffer, and therefore it is always desirable to have as few changes as possible. Most of our attendants have been with us for years, and they are (all of them) attentive and kind. The females have been commendably noticed, and it is but right to bear testimony to the uniform good conduct of the whole. Rectitude of principle actuates the general body. Our desire is to promote the welfare of those who look to us as their temporary guardians, and to secure for them comforts as far as we are able; that in the exercise, not of the force work of matter over matter, but by the persuasive power of mind over mind, we may give to their "moral hunger food," and "cure for their moral pain."

J. KIRKMAN, M.D.

December 17, 1850.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS.

SUFFOLK COUNTY ASYLUM,
March 23, 1850.

THERE are 256 patients in this Asylum, of whom 118 are males, and 138 are females; 8 of these appear by the Register to be under medical treatment at present, and 2 have been recently placed in seclusion, each for a short period. There are 4 private patients in the Asylum.

Since the last visit of the Commissioners, on the 27th. February, 1849, 89 patients have been admitted (the generality of whom were in tolerable bodily health at the time of admission) 64 have been discharged, and 25 have died: of whom 9 appear to have been of the age of sixty years or upwards at the time of death. Three of the deaths are ascribed to paralysis, about 7 to epilepsy, and the rest to various causes, but chiefly to exhaustion after mania, or general debility.

Prayers are read regularly to the patients every day, and the Church Service is performed every Sunday, when from 50 to 60 patients on an average attend.

About 100 patients are employed in various ways, including household and needle-work, and work in the laundry, and between 50 and 60 patients are occupied out of doors in agricultural labour.

We have this day officially inspected all the day rooms, bed rooms and galleries appropriated to the use of the patients; and have seen all the patients now in the Asylum.

We have much satisfaction in testifying to the clean and orderly condition of the Establishment, and to the comfortable state of the patients, who appear to be carefully and kindly treated. The patients were generally well clothed, and the beds (many of which we turned down and minutely examined) were clean, and supplied with sufficient bed clothes, and altogether we think that great credit is due to the skill, care, and attention of the Medical Superintendent and the Matron of the Asylum.

(SIGNED)

B. W. PROCTOR, } *Commissioners*
J. R. HUME, } *in Lunacy.*

SUFFOLK COUNTY ASYLUM,
November 22, 1850.

THERE are to-day 251 patients in this Asylum, *viz* :— 2 males and 2 females, who are private patients, and 111 males and 136 females, who are paupers. We have personally examined the whole of them, and at the time of our visit they were without exception in a tranquil state, and no one was under mechanical restraint, or in seclusion.

All the patients were clean in the persons, and they were comfortably clothed.

The bedding was clean and ample in quantity.

On examination of the Registers, we find that since the Commissioners' last visit in March, 58 new patients have been admitted, 41 have been discharged, and 22 have died. It appears also, that 17 patients are under medical treatment. Mechanical restraint is never employed.

Very few patients were in bed to-day, and no one appeared to be suffering from bodily illness of a serious nature.

A considerable number of patients are employed in husbandry and out-door work, but to-day, in consequence of heavy rain, all were in their respective wards.

Prayers are read as usual, and on an average about forty patients of each sex attend Divine Service in the Chapel on Sunday, which we are informed is crowded and scarcely sufficient to accommodate all the patients capable of attending.

We have inspected every part of this Establishment which was throughout in excellent order.

We think that some improvement might be made in the airing courts by lowering the walls, and removing the soil at their base; which would form a mound in the centre, and afford the patients an opportunity of seeing the surrounding country. The courts would also be much improved by the removal of some of the division walls.

We learn that the dietary has been improved since the Commissioners last visit.

Altogether the patients appear to be very kindly and judiciously treated, and the condition of the Asylum is most creditable to the Superintendent.

(SIGNED)

W. G. CAMPBELL, } *Commissioners*
T. GASKILL, } *in Lunacy.*

Appendix.

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, AND DIED,

From 1st. of January to 31st. December, 1850.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Patients in the House 31st. December, 1849	119	134	253
Admitted in 1850	36	47	83
	155	181	336
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged—cured ..	21	29	50
—————relieved	2	1	3
Removed	2	0	2
Died	17	14	31
	42	44	86
Remaining in the House, December			
31st. 1850	113	137	250

In the whole Twenty-two Years since the Asylum opened.

Years.	MALES.				Escaped.	FEMALES.				TOTAL.				Escaped.	In the House at the end of each year.			
	Admitted.	Discharged.				Admitted.	Discharged.			Admitted.	Discharged.				Died.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Cured.	Relieved.	Total.			Cured.	Relieved.	Total.		Cured.	Relieved.	Total.					
1829	72	11		11		70	9	2	11	4	142	20	2	22	15	50	55	105
1830	48	12	9	11		34	12	3	15	7	82	24	12	36	18	66	67	133
1831	42	8	4	16		45	19	3	22	10	87	27	7	34	26	80	80	160
1832	42	21	4	17	2	25	20	2	22	8	67	41	6	47	25	78	75	153
1833	34	18	4	14	1	31	14	5	19	8	65	32	9	41	22	75	79	154
1834	32	16	7	9		32	18	5	23	8	64	34	12	46	17	75	80	155
1835	39	18	9	8		40	15	8	23	6	79	33	17	50	14	79	91	170
1836	30	11	13	7		26	11	16	27	9	56	22	29	51	16	78	81	159
1837	30	13	5	11		46	17	1	18	16	76	30	6	36	27	79	93	172
1838	35	16	2	13	1	31	21	2	23	7	66	37	4	41	20	82	94	176
1839	29	15	5	10	1	53	27	9	36	6	82	42	14	56	16	80	105	185
1840	31	14	1	7		38	23	3	26	13	69	37	4	41	20	89	104	193
1841	35	16	2	13		29	16	1	17	9	64	32	3	35	22	93	107	200
1842	27	10	2	10		34	14	2	16	11	61	24	4	28	21	98	114	212
1843	33	9	6	13		34	17	5	22	16	67	26	11	37	29	103	110	213
1844	36	19	2	9		30	13		13	12	66	32	2	34	21	109	115	224
1845	42	22	3	13	1	40	16		16	12	82	38	3	41	25	112	127	239
1846	37	19		16		44	24	1	25	15	81	43	1	44	31	114	131	245
1847	44	16	1	24	1	42	13	2	15	24	86	29	3	32	48	116	134	250
1848	31	13		11		51	26	2	28	18	82	39	2	41	29	123	139	262
1849	27	10	11	9	1	55	34	5	39	21	82	44	61	60	30	119	134	253
1850	36	21	4	17		47	29	1	30	14	83	50	5	55	31	113	137	250
Total.	812	328	94	264	8	877	408	78	486	254	1689	736	172	908	523			

ABSTRACT OF THE THIRTY-ONE DEATHS

In the Year 1850.

No.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Period of Residence in the Asylum.	Total Duration of Insanity.	Form of Insanity.
1	35	M.	Gradual Exhaustion	9 months . .	1 year . . .	Dementia.
2	63	M.	Gradual Exhaustion	17 days . .	7 months . .	Dementia.
3	44	M.	Diseased Lungs .	9 years . .	9 years, 3 months	Mania.
4	54	M.	Epilepsy . . .	6 months . .	Several years .	Mania.
5	82	F.	Old Age. Infirmity	3 years . .	3 years, 6 months	Mania.
6	36	F.	Diseased Lungs .	4 months . .	4 months . .	Melancholia.
7	35	F.	Diseased Lungs .	2 years . .	4½ years . .	Mania.
8	30	F.	Phthisis Pulmonalis	2 weeks . .	2 months . .	Mania.
9	87	M.	Old Age. Infirmity	3 years . .	Several years .	Mania.
10	70	M.	Old Age. Infirmity	2 weeks . .	3 months . .	Dementia.
11	30	M.	Epilepsy . . .	4 years, 4 months	Many years . .	Dementia.
12	38	F.	Gradual Exhaustion	2 years . .	2 years . .	Mania.
13	71	F.	Dropsy . . .	3 weeks . .	3 months . .	Mania.
14	54	M.	Gradual Exhaustion	7 years, 10 months	8 years . .	Dementia.
15	37	M.	Paralysis . . .	7 months . .	2 years, 7 months	Dementia.
16	51	M.	Hæmatemesis . .	14 years . .	Many years . .	Mania.
17	40	F.	General Debility .	1 year . .	13 months . .	Dementia.
18	19	M.	Epilepsy . . .	1 month . .	From birth . .	Mania.
19	57	F.	Exhaustion . . .	11 years . .	Many years . .	Mania.
20	50	M.	Apoplexy . . .	14 years . .	Many years . .	Mania.
21	38	M.	General Visceral Dis- ease . . .	3 years, 9 months	4 years . .	Dementia.
22	50	F.	Gradual Exhaustion	3 months . .	4 years, 3 months	Melancholia
23	20	M.	Epilepsy . . .	4 months . .	6 years . .	Mania.
24	20	M.	Scrofula . . .	5 years . .	Congenital . .	Mania.
25	25	M.	Visceral Disease .	3 years . .	7 years . .	Dementia.
26	44	F.	Maniacal Exhaustion	5 months . .	7 months . .	Mania.
27	43	M.	Epilepsy . . .	10 months . .	14 months . .	Dementia.
28	42	F.	Paralysis . . .	11½ years . .	11½ years . .	Dementia.
29	67	F.	General Debility .	2 months . .	1½ years . .	Melancholia.
30	46	F.	Phthisis Pulmonalis	5½ years . .	6 years . .	Dementia.
31	35	F.	Epilepsy . . .	6 years, 8 months	Congenital . .	Dementia

ADMITTED—IN THE YEAR 1850.

Cases not exceeding three months' duration and first attack.	Cases not exceeding twelve months' duration and first attack.	Cases not exceeding two years' duration and first attack.	Cases of more than two years' duration, and first attack.	Cases of those who have had previous attacks.
19	18	3	6	37

DISCHARGED—IN THE YEAR 1850.

Cases cured, not having been Insane more than three months before admission, and discharged within six months.	Cases cured, not having been Insane more than twelve months before admission, and discharged within two years.	Cases cured, having been Insane two years and upwards, before admission.	Cases cured, having had previous attacks.	Cases not cured, discharged by desire of friends, and by order of the Magistrates, as improper objects.
5	15	2	28	5

AGES OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION IN 1850.

From Ten to Twenty.		Twenty to Thirty.		Thirty to Forty.		Forty to Fifty.		Fifty to Sixty.		Sixty to Seventy.		Seventy and upwards.		TOTALS.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
3	2	7	8	8	13	6	10	8	8	3	5	1	1	36	47	83

AGES OF PATIENTS DIED IN 1850.

From Ten to Twenty.		Twenty to Thirty.		Thirty to Forty.		Forty to Fifty.		Fifty to Sixty.		Sixty to Seventy.		Seventy and upwards.		TOTALS.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1	0	4	2	3	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	2	2	17	14	31

DIET TABLE OF THE SUFFOLK LUNATIC ASYLUM.

December 31, 1850.

DAY.	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
SUNDAY.	Each Patient, 6ozs. of Bread with Gruel made of 10lbs. Groats and 8galls. of Milk.	Males, 8ozs. Bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cheese, and $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint Beer. The Females the same, except 1oz. Bread.	Males, 8ozs. Bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint Tea. Females, the same, except 1oz. Bread.
MONDAY.	Ditto.	Suet Dumplings and Rice Puddings, Males, 1lb. each. Females $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. ditto, and $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint Beer.	Males, 8ozs. Bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cheese, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint Beer. Females, the same, except 1oz. Bread.
TUESDAY.	Ditto.	Males, 6ozs. Meat, 4ozs. Bread. and Vegetables. Females, the same, with $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint Beer each.	The same as Sunday.
WEDNESDAY.	Ditto.	Soup from Tuesday, with 2ozs. additional Meat, Males, 7ozs. and the Females, 6ozs. Bread.	The same as Monday.
THURSDAY.	Ditto.	The same as Monday.	The same.
FRIDAY.	Ditto.	The same as Tuesday.	The same as Tuesday.
SATURDAY.	Ditto.	The same as Wednesday.	The same as Wednesday.

The simplest calculation is, 2lbs. of uncooked Meat with bone, for each Pauper Patient weekly, subject to discretionary sub-division.

532

TABLE SHEWING THE WEEKLY AND ANNUAL
CHARGE FOR EACH PATIENT, SINCE THE
ASYLUM OPENED.

Years.	1st. Quarter.	2nd. Quarter.	3rd. Quarter.	4th. Quarter.	Annual Charges.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	£. <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
1829	12 2	8 2	7 0	8 2	22 19 10
1830	7 7	6 5	5 3	7 0	17 1 3
1831	7 0	7 7	5 10	7 0	17 16 5
1832	6 5	5 10	5 10	5 10	15 10 11
1833	5 10	5 10	5 3	5 10	14 15 9
1834	5 10	5 3	5 10	5 10	14 15 9
1835	7 0	5 3	4 8	5 10	14 15 9
1836	5 10	5 3	5 10	5 10	14 15 9
1837	7 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	15 18 6
1838	6 5	5 10	5 10	6 5	15 18 6
1839	7 0	6 5	5 10	6 5	16 13 8
1840	7 0	6 5	6 5	7 0	17 8 10
1841	7 0	6 5	6 5	7 0	17 8 10
1842	7 0	6 5	5 10	6 5	16 13 8
1843	6 5	5 10	5 10	6 5	15 18 6
1844	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	16 13 8
1845	7 0	6 5	5 10	6 5	16 13 8
1846	7 0	7 0	6 5	7 7	18 4 0
1847	7 7	8 2	8 9	7 7	20 17 1
1848	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 9	21 12 3
1849	7 7	5 3	5 10	6 5	16 6 1
1850	7 0	5 10	5 10	6 5	16 6 1

TABLE SHEWING THE NUMBER
Through the Twenty-one Years since the Asylum opened, with a Total

Years.	1829.			1830.			1831.			1832.			1833.			1834.			1835.			1836.			1837.			1838.			1839.		
Mons.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.				
Jan.	26	39	65	2	2	4	10	3	13	3	3	6	5	1	6	2	5	7	2	2	4	3		3	1	1	2	2		2	4	5	
Feb.	5	2	7	2	2	4	3	4	7	3		3	3	3	6	4	3	7	3		3	3	2	5	1	6	7	1	3	4	2	4	
Mar.	4	3	7	5	3	8	1	3	4	4	3	7	1		1	8	2	10	2		2	4	3	7	3	2	5	3	1	4	2	7	
April	8	6	14	5	3	8	3	5	8	7	7	14	7	4	11	4	3	7	6	3	9	2	2	4	6	2	8	1	3	4	2	4	
May	3	3	6	4	2	6	1	3	4	3	1	4	4	3	7	2		2	4	2	6	2	1	3	3	4	7	3	4	7	4	3	
June	8	3	11	5	5	10	1	3	4	3	3	6		2	2		1	1	3	2	5	4	2	6	5	5	10	5	2	7	1	5	
July	3	1	4	9	1	10	4	6	10	3	4	7	6	4	10	3	5	8	3	6	9	3	3	6	2	3	5	6	8	14	3	6	
Aug.	3		3	5	1	6		7	7	4	2	6		4	4	1	5	6	2	7	9	2	4	6	2	4	6	1	1	2	2	4	
Sep.	4	2	6	4	3	7	4	1	5	1		1	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	8	10	1	2	3	1	2	
Oct.	5	7	12	1	5	6	5	2	7	2	2	4	2	4	6	3	4	7	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	4	5	5	2	7	4	3	
Nov.	1	1	2	3	3	6	5	3	8	2		2	4	4	8	2	3	5	6	5	11	3	2	5	2	3	5	6	2	8	3	5	
Dec.	2	3	5	3	4	7	5	5	10	7		7		1	1	2		2	4	7	11	1		1	2	4	6	1	3	4	1	5	
	72	70	142	48	34	82	42	45	87	42	25	67	34	31	65	32	32	64	39	40	79	30	26	56	30	46	76	35	31	66	29	53	82

DEGREE OF EDUCATION TABLE OF THE 250
PATIENTS NOW IN THE HOUSE.
Ending December 31, 1850.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well educated	18	17	35
Can read and write	22	30	52
Can read only.....	26	66	92
Cannot read	39	24	63
Not ascertained	8	0	8
Total.....	113	137	250
TABLE OF MARRIED AND SINGLE.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	33	47	80
Single	72	72	144
Widowed	8	18	26
Total.....	113	137	250

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS

Twelve Months, ending 31st. December, 1850.

1840.		1841.		1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		TOTAL													
Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.											
3	7	2	3	5	3		3	1	1	2	3	5	1	7	8	4	5	9	4	4	8	4	6	10	2	6	8	5	3	8	91	102	1		
3	5	2	3	5	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	6	4	0	4	2	3	5	4	2	6	2	2	4	5	5	1	7	8	52	62	1			
5	9	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	4	6	3	1	4	4	2	6	3	4	7	1	3	4	6	6	4	4	2	2	4	59	61	1			
8	10	6	6	6	5	1	6	1	6	7	2	1	3	3	3	6	7	7	14	4	3	7	3	5	8	3	1	4	7	6	13	94	86	1	
2	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	6	1	7	6	2	8	7	0	7	6	2	8	7	6	13	4	6	10	2	5	7	7	5	12	83	58	1	
2	6	7		7	1	8	9	4	7	11	5	2	7	5	4	9	2	3	5	5	4	9	3	5	8	3	5	8	3	5	8	77	75	1	
3	6	3	5	8	4	3	7	7	1	8	2	4	6	5	3	8	3	5	8	3	7	10	3	2	5	2	6	8	1	5	6	81	91	1	
2	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	4	3	7	6	2	8	3	4	7	3	2	5	4	1	5	1	3	4	6	8	14	0	1	1	54	69	1	
8	3	5	8	3	4	7	2	6	8	4	4	8	3	1	4	3	2	5	2	5	7	2	2	2	2	4	6	4	2	6	54	64	1		
2	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	3	4	2	2	2	7	9	1	4	5	2	2	4	3	5	8	1	4	5	4	5	9	47	73	1		
6	7	5	2	7	2	2	4	3		3	1	4	5	5	2	7	1	5	6	2	2	4	5	6	11	1	7	8	1	3	4	64	70	1	
2	5	2	5	7	7	7	7	3	1	4	3	1	4	7	7	2	2	4	6	3	9	3	3	6	5	5	1	3	4	56	66	1			
38	69	35	29	64	27	34	61	33	34	67	36	30	66	42	40	82	37	44	81	44	42	86	31	51	82	27	55	82	36	47	83	812	877	16	

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.

Ending December 31, 1850.

		£.	s.	d.
Meat, lbs.....	39587	717	19	4
Bread, loaves of 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. each..	29978	560	0	6
Flour, sts.	913	70	1	6
Butter, lbs.	2791	92	4	1
Groats and Rice, lbs.	5042	30	15	9
Tea and Coffee, lbs.....	450	81	15	4
Cheese, lbs.	7397	145	1	8
Soap and Pearlash, lbs.	8599	139	0	10
Grocery		172	3	0
Candles, lbs.	1267	32	13	2
Coals, tons	327	261	5	0
Wood, loads	19	19	0	0
Wine, Spirits, and Medicines		52	13	4
Clothing and Linen		557	13	0
Table Beer		273	6	2
Sundries		70	19	6
Salaries and Wages		972	2	3
Total.....		4256	14	5

FINIS.

